C. H. Orcutt, from whom she obtained much assistance. A complete set of her California collections, with some from Arizona were also given to Oberlin College, the last installment being received in February, 1928. There were approximately 3000 numbers, many species being represented by several specimens collected in different seasons, at different altitudes, and from different ecological areas. Frederick Grover, Oberlin College, Ohio.

NEW SPECIES OF VASCULAR PLANTS FROM THE NORTHWEST COAST

George Neville Jones

During the preparation of a manual of botany of the Northwest Coast, covering the vascular flora of the region west of the Cascade Mountains from British Columbia to Oregon, two additions to the number of described species must be recorded and a new nomenclatural transfer is necessary at this time. In citing specimens, the following abbreviations are used: Gray Herbarium of Harvard University (G); Missouri Botanical Garden (Mo); University of Illinois (UI).

In treating the willows of the area west of the Cascade Mountains it has been necessary to re-examine that small group of species closely related to *Salix Geyeriana* Anderss. The conclusion has been reached that the willow of this group occurring west of the Cascade Mountains is specifically distinct from the eastern Washington and Rocky Mountain *S. Geyeriana,* and the following nomenclatural combination is herewith proposed:

Salix meleina (J. K. Henry) comb. nov. *S. Geyeriana* Anderss. var. *meleina* J. K. Henry, Fl. So. Brit. Columbia 98. 1915. *S. Geyeriana meleina* Ball, in Abrams, Ill. Fl. Pacific States 1: 506. 1923.

Salix Geyeriana is a smaller shrub with densely glaucous branchlets, the pubescence of the leaves is whitish-sericeous, the capsules somewhat longer, and the style obsolete. It is not known to occur west of the Cascade Mountains.

Delphinium splendens sp. nov. Herba perennis; radicis fibris elongatis vel subfusiformibus, lignosis; caulibus strictis 1–2 m. altis, simplicibus, glaucis, fistulosis; foliis palmatim 5–7-lobatis, 10–30 cm. latis; racemis elongatis, pedicellis glabris, quam floribus longioribus, adscendentibus; floribus 15–20 mm. longis; sepalis caerulescentibus, intus glabris, extus puberulis; calcare 8–10 mm. longo, patente vel ad apicem subcurvato; petalis 4, albicantibus, spatulatis, obtusis, 8–10 mm. longis, lamina ungueque hirtulis; staminibus ca. 25; antheris ovalibus 1.5 mm. longis; folliculis 3, erectis, rectis, glabris vel subglabris, tenuiter

reticulato-venulosis, 7–12 mm. longis, ad apicem nempe truncatis, in stylum abrupte abeuntibus; pedicellis fructigeris erectis vel adscendentibus; seminibus 3 mm. longis, costis in alas hyalinas productis.

Perennial; stem glaucous, leafy, simple, glabrous throughout, hollow, 1–2 m. tall, arising from a fascicle of elongate or somewhat fusiform woody roots; leaves palmately 5–7-lobed, 10–30 cm. broad, cleft about half way to the middle into oblanceolate, coarsely dentate, cuneate-based acute lobes, dark green, sparsely pilosulous above especially along the veins, pale green and grayish pilosulous-puberulent beneath; petioles glabrous, 10–15 cm. long, longer than the blades; racemes narrow, many-flowered, 25–50 cm. long; pedicels glabrous, slender, not longer than the flowers, the lower ones 8–15 mm. long at flowering time, ascending; flowers 15–20 mm. long; sepals dull blue, green-veined, glabrous within, puberulent outside; spur 8–10 mm. long, puberulent outside, acutish or obtuse, straight, horizontally spreading, or very slightly curved toward the tip; petals 4, whitish, spatulate, obtuse, 8–10 mm. long, the blade and claw hirsutulous; stamens about 25; anthers oval, 1.5 mm. long, glabrous; filaments 3–5 mm. long, translucent, dilated below, glabrous to sparsely pilosulous; follicles 3, erect, straight, glabrous or nearly so, somewhat reticulate-veiny, 7–12 mm. long, the style 3–4 mm. long, the follicle somewhat truncate at the apex, abruptly terminating in the style, the fruiting pedicels erect or ascending; seeds 3 mm. long, the angles produced into hyaline wings. The synonymy is as follows:

Delphinium scopulorum glaucum sensu Piper, Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 11: 280. 1906, Henry Fl. So. Brit. Col. 138. 1915; *D. glaucum* sensu Piper & Beattie, Fl. N.W. Coast 160. 1915, G. N. Jones, Univ. Washington Publ. Biol. 5: 153. 1936, *op. cit.* 7: 82. 1938, not Wats. Bot. Calif. 2: 427. 1880.

Alaska: Chilkat Valley, *Walker 1070* (Mo). Washington: [Mount Rainier] Upper Valley of the Nisqually, July 14, 1896, *O. D. Allen 248* (type UI, isotype Mo); Swauk River, *Sharples 78* (UI); Yakima County, *Brandegee 615* (UI); Olympic Mountains, *Elmer 2577* (Mo), *Piper* in 1890 (Mo), *G. N. Jones 10735* (UI).

This northwestern larkspur has been passing as *Delphinium glaucum* Wats., a species described from the Sierra Nevada of California in 1876. It grows in subalpine meadows and along streams in the Cascade and Olympic mountains, from Alaska to Oregon. From the Californian *D. glaucum,* this newly described plant differs principally in its smaller flowers, shorter spurs, shorter pedicels, the smaller whitish petals, glabrous anthers, shorter filaments, shorter follicles with a truncate apex, and the leaves being sparsely pilosulous above and less deeply lobed. It is possible, in fact, to identify sterile specimens by the leaf-characters alone.

Sedum nesioticum sp. nov. Perenne, rosulatum, rhizomate horizontali lignoso; caulibus erectis, e basi excurvantibus, 10–30 cm. altis, vulgo sub anthesi aphyllis; foliis plerumque basilibus, numerosis, aggregatis nec non imbricatis, rosulatis, lineari-lanceolatis, teretibus vel subteretibus, succulentis, bene epapillatis, laete viridibus, nunquam scariosis, 1.5–3 cm. longis, integris; cymis effusis, 4–10 cm. latis, 3–7 dichotomis, floribus pulchre luteis, secundis; petalis discretis, lanceolatis, ca. 1 cm. longis; sepalis aequalibus, lanceolatis, acutulis, 5 mm. longis; staminibus quam petalis subbrevioribus; antheris 1 mm. longis; folliculis 6–7 mm. longis, apice subulato suberecto; seminibus obovoideis, levibus, 1 mm. longis.

Perennial, tufted, with a woody horizontal rhizome; stems erect, curved upward at the base, 10–30 cm. tall, usually leafless at flowering time; leaves chiefly basal, numerous, crowded but not imbricated, tufted, linear-lanceolate, terete or nearly so, succulent, smooth, not at all papillate, bright green, not becoming scarious, 1.5–3 cm. long, entire; cyme loose, 4–10 cm. broad, 3–7-forked, the branches becoming divergent or even somewhat recurved, the short-pedicelled bright yellow flowers secund upon the branches; petals distinct, lanceolate, acute or acuminate, about 1 cm. long; sepals equal, lanceolate, acutish, smooth, 5 mm. long; stamens slightly shorter than the petals; anthers 1 mm. long; follicles 6–7 mm. long, the subulate tips suberect; seeds obovoid, smooth, striate, 1 mm. long.

British Columbia: rocky bluffs, Victoria, July 21, 1918, *W. R. Carter; C. F. Newcombe 23* (G). Washington: islets, Gulf of Georgia, *L. F. Henderson 1686* (type, G); Friday Harbor, *S. M. & E. B. Zeller 808* (G); cliffs, Waldron Island, *H. C. Cowles 475* (G, Mo).

This newly described Puget Sound plant is not accounted for in Fröderström's recent monograph (Acta Horti Gothoburgensis 5–10, App.:1930–1936) or in the revision of the North American species by Britton & Rose (N. Am. Fl. 22: 7–74. 1905). It is evidently related to *Sedum stenopetalum* Pursh, for which it has commonly been passing, but it is a larger plant than that species. It can be distinguished in the herbarium by the facts that the leaves and sepals are perfectly smooth, not at all papillate, and that the inflorescence is larger and with the branches more divergent. The petals are longer, acute or acuminate, but not mucronate. The carpels are somewhat larger. So far as is known at the present time *S. nesioticum* is confined to the islands of the northern part of Puget Sound and adjacent British Columbia, hence the specific name. *Sedum stenopetalum* Pursh is a perfectly distinct species growing in the mountains from Alberta to New Mexico, and extending as far westward as eastern Washington.

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